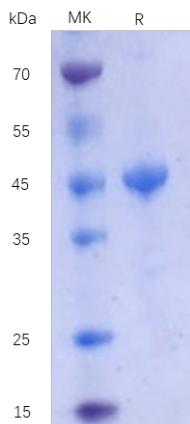


## Specification

<b>Product name:</b>	Recombinant human LP-PLA2 antigen
<b>Source:</b>	<i>E.coli</i> derived
<b>Accession #:</b>	AAH38452.1
<b>SDS-PAGE:</b>	45 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Construction:</b>	LP-PLA2 with 6His tag at N-terminal
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass:</b>	48.8kDa
<b>Activity:</b>	Immunoreactivity was confirmed by reacting with monoclonal antibodies specific to human LP-PLA2.
<b>Application:</b>	ELISA, immunology, others unspecified.
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Formulation:</b>	20 mM Tris, 300 mM NaCl, pH 8.0
<b>Stability &amp; Storage:</b>	Stable at -80°C
<b>Shipping condition:</b>	The product is shipped on ice pack.Upon receiving, store it immediately at the recommended temperature.
<b>Conc. Determined:</b>	BCA
<b>Purity:</b>	>90%

## SDS-PAGE



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified). |

## BACKGROUND

Platelet-Activating Factor Acetylhydrolase (PAFAH) is a secreted enzyme which belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily and Lipase family and catalyzes the degradation of platelet-activating factor to biologically inactive products. PAFAH is produced by inflammatory cells and hydrolyzes oxidised phospholipids in LDL. PAFAH has been implicated in the development of atherosclerosis and has also been identified as a marker for cardiac disease. PAFAH might have a major physiologic effect in the presence of inflammatory bodily responses. PAFAH alters the action of PAF by hydrolyzing the sn-2 ester bond to yield the biologically inactive lyso-PAF. PAFAH has specificity for substrates with a short residue at the sn-2 position.

## References:

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